

Another tireless worker on behalf of World Health, and someone who played a major role in both the Merck and SmithKline Beecham donations, is former President Jimmy Carter. He deserves our thanks and recognition for his efforts.

For the benefit of my colleagues who may not have been aware of yesterday's hearing, I'd like to submit for the RECORD the statement provided by Dr. Brian Bagnall, the Program Director for Lymphatic Filariasis for SmithKline Beecham. They are to be congratulated for their generosity and commitment to world health.

The statement follows:

TESTIMONY OF BRIAN BAGNALL, PH.D, FOR
SMITHKLINE BEECHAM
INTRODUCTION

My name is Dr. Brian Bagnall and I am the Program Director for Lymphatic Filariasis at SmithKline Beecham. The company is one of the world's leading healthcare corporations. We market pharmaceuticals, vaccines, over-the-counter medicines, and health-related consumer products. We have 54,000 employees worldwide, 22,000 of them in the U.S.

WHAT IS LYMPHATIC FILARIASIS?

The most eloquent answer I can provide is to show you the following two-minute videotape which includes some comments made by President Carter at a recent company meeting. (Shows video—see appendix for text).

DRAMATIC PROGRESS ACHIEVED ON LYMPHATIC FILARIASIS ERADICATION

The dreadful disease you just saw on the video is now entirely preventable. SmithKline Beecham is committed to doing whatever it takes to help rid the world of it.

SmithKline Beecham announced an agreement this past January with the World Health Organization, through its Division of Control of Tropical Diseases, to collaborate on a global program to eliminate lymphatic filariasis. This program was established after much of the GAO report was drafted. So I'm happy to be able to provide an update on our joint program. It's a massive undertaking to attack the world's most disabling and disfiguring tropical disease.

The necessary tools and strategies of diagnosing and treating this parasitic worm infection have been developed only recently. They have proven so effective that we can now envision worldwide eradication of lymphatic filariasis by the year 2020. Please note that this target date is ten years sooner than the previous estimated date of 2030 which was mentioned by WHO in March 1997 in their submission for the GAO report. There has obviously been exceptional progress. The aim is to treat people living in at-risk areas with two antiparasitic drugs just once a year for four to six years.

One of the drugs will be albendazole, donated free of charge by SmithKline Beecham. We are planning to produce about 5 billion treatments to be used in the 73 target countries over the next 15 of so years. In addition to the drug donation, we will support the WHO efforts with financial support, management expertise and education and training help.

Together with WHO, we are currently in the planning and organizing phase of the program. We hope to begin shipping the first drug donations in the next 6 months to national Ministries of Health which have submitted elimination plans to WHO.

BREAKING THE TRANSMISSION OF LYMPHATIC FILARIASIS

The treatment program I have described, devised by WHO with the scientific and trop-

ical medicine community, has a special mission—breaking the transmission of lymphatic filariasis. It is a truly preventive public health program aimed particularly at children and young adults who are infected with the parasite but who have not yet developed the long-term effects of the disease.

The children usually show no symptoms whatsoever. I might add that there is an additional and important benefit of the program for children and women of childbearing age—the drugs used will significantly reduce concurrent intestinal worm infections, such as hookworm, which cause anemia, stunt growth and inhibit intellectual development.

This strategic drug treatment program does not itself reverse the clinical damage of elephantiasis which results from decades of infection. Such disabled individuals will, nonetheless, benefit from an effective parallel program being recommended by WHO which focuses on skin hygiene and wound prevention.

In some respects, lymphatic filariasis can be compared to AIDS and HIV. Both diseases have a long latent period with years of symptomless infection which can then be transmitted to others. Both are now being treated with multiple drug therapy.

PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE FUTURE.

I have said that SmithKline Beecham will do whatever it takes to help rid the world of this simply dreadful and now wholly preventable disease. But large organizations such as WHO and SmithKline Beecham, even with support from the likes of the World Bank, cannot do this alone. We are actively seeking to build a Coalition of Partners for Lymphatic Filariasis Elimination from the public, private and non-profit sectors which make up the worldwide community of public health resources for the developing world.

We also recognize the generous contribution Merck & Co. have made in the past 10 years with their Mectizan Donation Program for control of River Blindness, another filarial parasite disease. We are keeping in close touch with them and hope to work together in the future as part of a growing private sector coalition to fight tropical diseases.

Over the past few months we have been encouraged by the messages of support we have received since our program was announced, including many of your colleagues from the House and Senate. We, together with WHO, want to hear from anyone who wants to join the campaign. We particularly seek partners from other corporations who can help make a major difference by donating their expertise in transportation and shipping, information management, community treatment programs or the provision of other essential drugs. We will gladly speak with others from within the public and private sector about joining us in this cause. And we seek and encourage governments from the developed world to help as well.

Mr. Chairman, we applaud you and the Committee for holding this hearing because it will sound a clear call for action by both the public and private sectors to unite in eradication of these seven terrible diseases.

I would like to conclude by saying that the lymphatic filariasis elimination program complements SmithKline Beecham's much broader approach to improve health. It is our aim, through our products, services and community partnership programs, to enrich the health of everyone in the world. Our collaboration with the World Health Organization allows us to directly improve the health of at least one-fifth of the earth's population and this program will spearhead our healthcare focus within global communities into the new millennium.●

RANDOM HOUSE

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, some while ago it was announced that the German publishing firm of Bertelsmann had purchased Random House, the legendary New York publisher founded in the 1920s by Bennett Cerf and Donald Klopfer. The brilliance of the authors published over the years was exceeded only by that of the young editors that gave their works such superb attention. One of these was Jason Epstein. It was my great fortune to have him as an editor of three books which Random House published—"Coping: On the Practice of Government," "The Politics of A Guaranteed Income," and, with Frederick Mosteller, "On the Equality of Educational Opportunity." These were wonderfully produced, no less wonderfully edited—500 or more pages each. Thereafter, they were marketed with what I can only think of as loving care. The subjects were anything but reader friendly, as you might say, but Random House was author friendly and American letters are profoundly in its debt. Recently, in the April 6 issue of the New Yorker, The Talk of the Town began with a wonderful reminiscence by Jason Epstein of his early years at Random House. I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

[From the New Yorker, Apr. 6, 1998]

(By Jason Epstein)

INK—CAN THE BERTELSMANN DEAL TAKE PUBLISHING BACK TO ITS ROOTS?

On the morning last week that the purchase of Random House by Bertelsmann was announced, I happened to pass the office of my colleague Bob Loomis and noticed the framed copy of the Random House interoffice phone directory for 1958 that Bob keeps on his bookshelf. The directory is about the size of a postal card and lists some ninety names, including Bob's and mine along with those of Bennett Cerf and his partner Donald Klopfer, the founders of Random House, whose offices were then on the parlor floor of the old Villard mansion, on Madison and Fiftieth. We occupied the north wing. The Archdiocese owned the central portion, which is now the entrance of the Palace Hotel, as well as the south wing, which now houses Le Cirque 2000.

Loomis and I joined Random House in the late nineteen-fifties. Though we took our publishing responsibilities seriously, we did not think of ourselves as businessmen but as caretakers of a tradition, like London tailors or collectors of Chinese porcelain. Bennett Cerf set the tone, and it was his habit to run from office to office sharing the jokes he had just heard over the phone from his Hollywood friends. Several times a day Bennett interrupted meetings between editors and authors in this fashion. Some authors were delighted. But I remember an afternoon when a baffled W.H. Auden asked if we could finish our conversation at Schrafft's across the street. This was, I believe, the last time he set foot in the Random House offices.

For me in those years, book publishing seemed more a sport than a business—a sport that required skill and strict attention to the rules, especially the rule that we had to make enough money to stay in the game. But if we wanted to make real money in a real business we knew that we should forget about afternoons with Auden, Faulkner, and Dr. Seuss and go down to Wall Street. But

this was unthinkable. It was always a pleasure when one of our books became a best-seller, but what counted more was a book that promised to become a permanent part of the culture. Random House published many books that became both.

The editor's job was different then from what it is now. Now layer upon layer of marketing specialists, sales executives, and business managers separate the editor from the bookseller. At the Villard mansion, we made these publishing decisions ourselves. For years, I would begin my day in the mailroom opening orders from booksellers, so that I had the feel of the marketplace literally at my fingertips.

That time was magical and we never expected it to end, even after Bennett and Donald took the company public, acquired Knopf, and, in 1966, sold out to RCA. By the mid-seventies the publishing industry had changed profoundly. The old downtown neighborhoods where booksellers had once rented inexpensive space and knew their customers by name had largely vanished. Readers now bought their books in mall chain stores. The bookseller in Pittsburgh or Portland whom Loomis or I might once have called to recommend a first novel had been out of business for years. Publishers now spoke to their customers through marketing specialists doing their best to fit the increasingly undifferentiated product supplied by the editors into the still less differentiated slots provided by the retail chains. Many worthy titles couldn't be fitted to these new circumstances at all and disappeared. In recent years the mall shops specializing in best-sellers have been largely replaced by so-called superstores, with much larger inventories of books. But the link between writer and marketplace which had once been the editor's function has all but vanished.

The Random House phone book is now the size of a small city directory. Loomis and I are still listed, but after forty years nearly everything else about book publishing has changed. What had been a craft is now an irrational accretion of improvisational adjustments to historic accidents, a largely fossilized organism that can no longer be deconstructed. Its future depends on how well its remaining energies can be directed toward new technological possibilities.

I am delighted to say that these possibilities already exist. The widespread distribution of printed books via the Internet is a reality a mere two and a half years after the appearance of Amazon.com. The eventual shape of Internet bookselling is not yet fully evident, but it is evident enough to foreshadow a much more direct—and economical—link between writer and reader than has existed in modern times. The choice of a career in book publishing may seem bleak at the moment, but if I were starting out today I might give it a try. To publish a book that may make the world a little more intelligible or decent can be almost as satisfying as writing one. And soon it might just be possible to carry on this work with even greater confidence than Loomis and I shared forty years ago.●

HONORING JOHN E. CORRIGAN

● Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a man who has worked tirelessly throughout his career to create economic opportunities in the northeastern region of this country: John E. Corrigan. Known by his friends as Jack, Mr. Corrigan has served for 23 years as Regional Director of the U.S. Commerce Department's Economic Development Administration. On Tues-

day, May 26, 1998, in my home state of Connecticut, friends, family and admirers of this remarkable man will gather to celebrate his retirement after nearly three decades of service to his country as a public official. This celebration, sponsored by the Connecticut chapter of the Northeastern Economic Development Association, will be a fitting tribute to an outstanding public servant.

Jack Corrigan makes things happen. Throughout his career with the EDA, he worked to make dreams a reality. His success is evident across the Northeast where he contributed to the creation of thousands of jobs and economic opportunities during his career. Indeed, Mr. Corrigan brought new meaning to the term economic development. He looked not only at specific applications, but enjoyed the foresight and vision to appreciate the domino effect which federal assistance could have on entire towns, cities, and regions.

As Regional Director of the EDA, Jack Corrigan administered a multi-million dollar grant program. These resources were allocated throughout the region under his watchful eye, always ensuring that the money would provide an economic stimulus for many individuals and businesses. Jack's gentle style, measured approach, and good judgement helped many people to turn their dreams into reality.

In addition to his service as Regional Director, Jack spent three years as Director of the Office of Civil Rights for the EDA. In this position, he distinguished himself as an effective advocate for civil rights and received the silver medal of the Department of Commerce for his outstanding performance in this field.

From 1982 to 1985, Mr. Corrigan took a temporary reprieve from his Regional Director post to serve as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Operations of the EDA. In this position, he was responsible for the agency's grant program and for coordinating the related activities of the agency's six regional offices.

Jack Corrigan will be deeply missed at the Economic Development Administration and throughout the northeast. His legacy, however, will continue as his exemplary public service is remembered and revered for years to come. I applaud the lifetime achievements of a special man and wish him continued success in all of his future endeavors.●

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, on behalf of the majority leader, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate immediately proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations on the Executive Calendar: Calendar Nos. 602, 604, 607, 608, 609, 611, 613, 614 and all nominations placed on the Secretary's desk in the Foreign Service. I further

ask unanimous consent that the nominations be confirmed, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, any statements relating to the nominations appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD, the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and the Senate then return to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COATS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations considered and confirmed are as follows:

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

Jeanne Hurley Simon, of Illinois, to be a Member of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science for a term expiring July 19, 2002. (Reappointment)

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

William James Ivey, of Tennessee, to be Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts for a term of four years.

FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

Robert H. Beatty, Jr., of West Virginia, to be a Member of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission for a term expiring August 30, 2004. (Reappointment)

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

Thomas Ehrlich, of California, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for National and Community Service for a term of five years. (Reappointment)

Dorothy A. Johnson, of Michigan, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for National and Community Service for a term of five years, vice Walter H. Shoreinstein, term expired.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Fred P. Hochberg, of New York, to be Deputy Administrator of the Small Business Administration.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

William Joseph Burns, of Pennsylvania, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Ryan Clark Crocker, of Washington, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Syrian Arab Republic.

IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE

Foreign Service nominations beginning Alexander Almasov, and ending James Hammond Williams, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 26, 1998

Foreign Service nominations beginning Joan E. La Rosa, and ending Morton J. Holbrook, III, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 26, 1998

Foreign Service nominations beginning Michael Farbman, and ending Mary C. Pendleton, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 22, 1998

NOMINATION OF WILLIAM J. IVEY

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, on May 13, 1998, the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee unanimously supported Bill Ivey's nomination to be the Chairman of the National Endowment